GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3143
ANSWERED ON:21.03.2017
Effect of Climate Change on Milk Production
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Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that climate change may hit milk production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address the effects of climate change on conception rates and milk yield?

Answer

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT)

(a) & (b)As per information supplied by Indian Council Agricultural Research "the study pertaining to impact of climate stress on milk production of dairy animals has shown that current annual milk loss is 1.8 million tonnes. (Based on Milk production and climate records of several locations viz. Karnal, Jhansi, Bangalore, Hisar and Kalyani were used for developing the relationship between milk production and temperature humidity index. Developed algorithm for milk production decline were validated on high and low producing crossbred indigenous cows and buffaloes using 2005 to 2006 data of the Institute)". In another study conducted at NDRI showed that, during Heat Stress period (01st April to 31st October) about 82g, 87g and 144g daily Milk Yield decreased with Unit increase in THI value in 50%, >50% to 62.5% and >62.5% Exotic Inheritances of Crossbred (Karan Fries) Cattle, respectively.

(c) In order to compliment and supplement the efforts made by the States to address the effect of climate change on conception rate and milk yield through promotion of indigenous breeds Government of India is implementing following schemes: a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development (NPBBDD); b) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (part of NPBBDD); c) National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre; d) National Dairy Plan-I; e) Central Herd Registration Scheme, f) Central Cattle Breeding Farms and g) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute. Following steps are being taken under these schemes to promote indigenous breeds and improve conception rate: a) implementation of bull production programme (progeny testing & pedigree selection) for production of high genetic merit disease free bulls; b) strengthening of semen stations c) induction of indigenous bulls of high genetic merit for natural service & AI; d) strengthening of bull mother farms of indigenous breeds; e) establishment of Gokul gram; f) organization of fertility control programme; and g) establishment of two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre one in Andhra Pradesh & one in Madhya Pradesh.

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